

# The Sun.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 16, 1881, was:

Monday	138,919	Tuesday	139,060
Wednesday	139,060	Thursday	139,060
Friday	139,060	Saturday	139,060
Total for the week 958,658			

The patient in the White House did not improve yesterday, and his favorable condition strengthened the confidence of those who believe that he will recover speedily. The most dreaded crisis being over, there are the days in which the President is expected to gather strength. This he seems to be doing to the satisfaction of his physicians, who make the joyful announcement that the danger line is almost, if not entirely, passed.

## A Successor to Mr. Platt.

WARREN MILLER of Herkimer was yesterday elected by the Legislature to succeed THOMAS C. PLATT as a Senator of the United States for the term which ends on March 1, 1887.

Mr. MILLER was one of the candidates nominated by the Half Breed caucus on Friday, July 8. The other candidate nominated at the same time, Mr. LAYMAN of Ontario, was voted for yesterday, but was not elected, a sufficient number of the supporters of Mr. CONKLING not being ready as yet to betray him.

What kind of a man and a legislator Mr. MILLER is, we learn from our Republican contemporaries, the *Times* and the *Evening Post*. These journals expressed themselves handsomely and fully about him more than a year ago, when he was not a candidate of his party for Senator. The *Times* then described him as "a reformer whose professions of virtue have yielded to the first temptation." "Instead of resolutely abiding, as many less pretentious men have done, from taking any part in legislation in which he was personally interested, Mr. MILLER has devoted much time, argument, and influence to the task of convincing the Committee of Ways and Means that they ought to leave untouched his private property of the manufacture of wood pulp." From the same article of the *Times* we also learn that Mr. MILLER is characterized by "a disregard of the line which separates public duty from self-interest."

The new Senator is described by the *Evening Post* in language scarcely less vigorous. "He has presented the disgraceful spectacle of a member of Congress before the Committee of Ways and Means endeavoring by specious arguments and false statements to further his own pecuniary interests." "He has not allowed political matters," says the *Evening Post*, "to stand for a moment in the way of his private profits." This is the sort of a Senator that the Administration managers have now conferred upon the State of New York; and if they shall be able, as seems not at all improbable, through the bestowal of offices, to induce a sufficient number of those who have heretofore stood firmly by Mr. CONKLING to turn their backs upon him, the Administration that is so largely indebted to him for its existence may enjoy the further gratification of seeing him humiliated by the election of a partisan of BLAINE and BARFIELD to occupy the place he has so long filled in the Senate.

## Why Do the Young Men Keep Away?

On the thirtieth of this month an International Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations will open its sessions in London. It will be composed of delegates from all over the world, and throughout the week ending August 1st they will be assembled at Exeter Hall.

There will, of course, be many representatives from this country, for here these Young Men's Christian Associations are very numerous. According to the latest statistics there are as many as one thousand of them in the United States and Canada, and their total membership is one hundred thousand. A great amount of money is also spent by them annually, and they have not found it difficult to obtain large contributions from philanthropic individuals who are anxious to surround the young men of our cities especially with the influences which are found in Christian influences. The associations in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, for instance, have erected buildings for their accommodation which are among the most costly in those three cities, and they are zealously supported by many men of great wealth.

Yet we find that, all told, there are only about one hundred thousand young men in this country and Canada who have become members of these associations. If they were really thriving institutions, those in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia ought alone to have more members than that. Why is it, then, that after so many years of effort and to great an expenditure of money, our Young Men's Christian Associations fail to attract more than a very small proportion of the class for whom they are intended? Why is it that young men, who are usually ready to associate themselves together when their sympathies are enlisted, refuse to join these Christian clubs established for their special benefit?

The cost of membership is very small, and the quarters of the associations in the great cities are eligibly situated and very handsomely appointed. Young men of the most noble spirit not only keep away from them, but are also apt to regard those who do make themselves prominent in their conduct with something not very unlike aversion. They do not want to be classed with Christian youth of that sort. And, moreover, there are not a few employers who are inclined to look upon membership in these associations with suspicion. They distrust them as nurseries of cant; as the possible refuges of incompetence, indolence, and idleness; as places to which young men may go in order to make a pretense of piety.

When, therefore, the International Conference meets at Exeter Hall, we advise the delegates to give their chief attention to examination of the methods now pursued by the Young Men's Christian Associations, to see whether there is not something radically wrong about them. We do not doubt that in some respects their work is deserving of the highest praise, and that many of those who are most zealous in pushing it forward are animated by the best of motives. But it has so far produced small results, and we take no consolation at all in the time and money which are expended on it.

It is worth while to inquire whether the trouble with these associations is not that they are conducted on a theory which must of necessity make them obnoxious to young men of independence of character and healthy natural impulses. There are not too much of the good-doing about them, too much patronizing Christianity, too much merely pious talk, and too little genuine and hearty and manly feeling. Some-

thing very serious is the matter with them, and the delegates at London should set themselves the task of finding out what it is.

## Columbia College.

The progress of Columbia College is watched with peculiar interest, on account of the large pecuniary resources at its command and the high rank it has attained among educational institutions. The report of President BARNARD for the last academic year shows that the course of expansion and reform is steadily pursued, and that further important changes may soon be looked for.

The experience of the Scottish universities, which are forced to give nearly one-half of the period which ought to be allotted to higher studies to work that should have been done at school, has demonstrated the futility of trying to enlarge the scope of the higher education so long as the present method is not rejected. Dr. BARNARD is perfectly aware that the plans which contemplate the transformation of Columbia College into a veritable university require for their fulfillment a marked improvement in the schools which are the nurseries or feeders of that institution. A large part of the present report is devoted to an exposition of the practical steps that might be taken to secure a fuller and better training for the young men who aim to matriculate at this college. Among other thoughtful and useful suggestions on this topic, Dr. BARNARD avers that a school of pedagogical instruction is needed, in which the students of our system of preparatory teaching will never be what it ought to be until education is made a profession into which no one may enter without proof of such acquirements and such experience as are exacted for admission to the practice of other professions. Such a state of things cannot be brought about until appliances exist for regularly adapting men to a school teacher's vocation. In the absence of a special institution, some facilities to this end might be furnished by the creation, in some of our existing universities, of professorial chairs assigned to this express object. There was, it seems, such a feature in the plan of the so-called University of the South, projected in Tennessee more than twenty years ago, but which, owing to the civil war, was not established. Dr. BARNARD now proposes that a permanent chair of education should be founded at Columbia College, which would thus enter on a field of usefulness not inferior in importance to any in which its large resources have been heretofore applied.

It is well known that the significance and weight of the B. A. degree conferred by Columbia College has been steadily increasing since the accession of the present executive head. Care is now taken to insure a substantial meaning to the degree of Master of Arts, which heretofore will only be bestowed on candidates who have pursued a special course of study, and have passed a satisfactory examination. Under the resolutions now regulating this matter, the candidate for an M. A. diploma is at liberty to pursue his studies where he pleases. In this respect Columbia College is more liberal than other academic establishments which have adopted the same system. Elsewhere the candidate for the degree is required to reside for a time, at all events, in the college, and to work under the immediate supervision and instruction of the faculty. It is probable that the freedom permitted by the Columbia statutes encourages many to cultivate high attainment in letters and science, whose circumstances would not allow them to devote themselves wholly to such pursuits, as they would be forced to do if residence at the college and attendance upon the lectures were made compulsory.

As regards the admission of women to universities, Dr. BARNARD takes the time to make some remarks. Columbia College should take an active and leading part in this movement. He reviews the history of the agitation for this object during the past year, and dwells with especial satisfaction on the results of the experiments at Cambridge, England, and at the Harvard Annex. He points out that the admission of women to Columbia College is open to few of the objections which have been elsewhere urged against the innovation. The young women received as students at this institution would still reside, as the young men do now, under their parents' roofs, and would come to college with all the influences of domestic society. Moreover, if any should take exception to the arrangement under which at University College, London, and at Cornell University, men and women meet to receive instruction in the same class rooms and at the same hours, such scruples might be removed by adopting the plan of the Harvard Annex, and conducting the lectures and exercises for the two sexes separately. Dr. BARNARD assures us that the faculty over which he presides are ready for either scheme, although the second would impose on them a heavy and in his own judgment a needless increase of labor. In concluding his advocacy of this measure, he repeats the conviction expressed in a former report, that the admission of women to the undergraduate course and to degrees is, in this institution, only a question of time; that, whatever action may be taken by the trustees this year or the next, Columbia College will yet open her doors widely enough to welcome all seekers after knowledge, without any distinction of class or sex.

## The New Movement Among the Jews.

To show the significance of the recent action of a prominent Jewish congregation of this city in deciding upon inaugurating Sunday services in its synagogue, opponents of this movement are accustomed to utter utterances on this subject by the Rev. Dr. KOHLER, the rabbi of the congregation. It may be remembered that the ground upon which the Sunday service movement was undertaken was that in a large measure only the women and children of Jewish congregations are able to attend religious services on Saturday, the men being compelled, in this city of keen competition, to give themselves to business on that day. The opponents of the change resisted it as threatening the very existence of Judaism. This the avowed views of Dr. KOHLER on this question are consistent with interest and importance, not only on account of his distinction as one of the ablest and most widely known of American rabbis, and by reason of the prominence and wealth of his congregation, but also as showing the decided and outspoken attitude now assumed by many who consider firm adherence to the Mosaic faith compatible with radical changes in the manner of its observance.

In two sermons delivered in Chicago in 1873 and 1876 before the Sinai Congregation, Dr. KOHLER, referring to Saturday, is reported to have spoken as follows:

"The Sabbath of the Jews is actually Sunday. We shall at a time not very far off adopt the Sunday as our Sabbath. We transfer all the blessings from the old Sabbath to the new Sabbath day. Whether kept on Friday or the Sabbath day, or on Sunday or Saturday, it has become God's sacred day. We can no longer say that the Sabbath is a day of rest."

bear on the multitude of our business men except by holding divine services on Sunday, the day that rest with all of us. I firmly maintain Sunday to be the day of our kind of promise."

Since becoming rabbi of the Temple Beth El, he is said to have repeated these expressions in various forms, as, for instance:

"The great prophet of the exile holds forth the promise that one day flesh will celebrate the Sabbath in common with spirit. And this is certainly of no consequence on which day this be."

From these observations it is evident that, although Dr. KOHLER does not look for an immediate adoption of Sunday as the Jewish Sabbath, his views as to the ultimate result cannot be mistaken. And it was with a full understanding on this head that his congregation adopted the resolution to hold Sunday services, and are now said to be regularly attending them.

It is reported, as evidence of the earnest feeling awakened by the movement, that four hundred members of the congregation, sixty-five voted on the question, and that it was carried by a very small majority. The friends of the change say, however, that the congregation will soon become accustomed to it, and that the opposition to it will then die out; and they express the belief that other Jewish congregations will not be long in taking similar action.

## A Highly Aristocratic Alliance.

By the marriage of Miss LOUISE, the daughter of Mrs. VICTORIA WOODHULL, to Lord COLIN CAMPBELL, fifth son of the Duke of ARGYLL, which is, it is announced, will take place this week, another alliance between the nobility of England and the youth and beauty of America will be effected. In this case, too, the fair representative of the republic will become, by her marriage, connected with the proudest reigning family in the world. Lady COLIN CAMPBELL will be the sister-in-law of Princess LOUISE, daughter of Queen VICTORIA. Matrimonial alliances between the English aristocracy and the daughters of this republic, which knows no social distinctions, are by no means infrequent in these days. They have, indeed, been so numerous of late years that very many of the young women in our fashionable society now cherish hopes, which cannot always be called baseless, of one day receiving homage in London, not only because of their beauty, but also because of their rank. They can never be more than plain Mrs. if they wed their own countrymen, but by becoming the brides of dukes, earls, marquises, or lords, in a country where an aristocracy is recognized and a powerful institution, they can enjoy the satisfaction of printing on their cards the titles they covet.

The cards of Continental nobility, no matter how high its degree or how venerable its age, are not at present regarded with great favor by these republican maidens. They rarely prefer English rank, for they long to exercise the way to which they are sure their beauty and wealth entitle them in the aristocratic society of London, where they see so many of their countrywomen marching on to more and more brilliant triumphs. Our most fashionable society in New York has therefore become to a large extent only a training school for that of London. Many of its fairest members have no idea of contenting themselves with social success in the capital of the New World. They are merely practicing the preliminary maneuvers here, to enable them to take their place in London. The stamp of high social approval in the republic may be well, but the favor and recognition of a real aristocracy count for far more in the estimation of these republican maidens.

Of course this ambition to get consideration in an aristocracy and this greed for titles, which are foreign to us, are very snobbish. And more generally they are entertained and displayed in our fashionable society, the more that society becomes vulgarized. Instead of culture, grace and elegance of its own, and development in natural way, it apes the peculiarities of the aristocracy with which it aspires to associate; tries to set up here a pinchbeck imitation of it. Accordingly, if we seek for really cultivated society, we must look for it in other circles, circles in which move ladies and gentlemen who are content to be and to seem what they really are, simple citizens of a republic. They are not, like the others, the mere snobbish imitators and servile adulators of the manners and customs of a society which has grown up under conditions that are entirely foreign to them. In the one case we discover genuineness and frank individuality, always admirable and always easily recognizable, and in the other odious sham appears not less unmistakably.

It sometimes happens, however, that this fashionable society, which is afflicted with the mania for marrying titles, receives a rude shock, because the English noblemen refuse to pay heed to the social distinctions it would establish here. Americans are all alike to them so far as rank is concerned, and if the girl is rich and pretty and well educated, they cannot understand why the daughter of one tradesman is not as good as the daughter of another. A nobleman is therefore likely to marry a woman who is of no sort of account in fashionable estimation on this side of the Atlantic, and at once put her over the heads of the leaders of the society which has ignored her existence. Even women whose antecedents in this country have been really open to doubt, are sometimes thus introduced into the English nobility, and their republican sisters who are enamored of titles must patiently submit to being patronized by them. What is called society is patently here by no means what it is in England, where the English lords who take American wives. The foreigners may laugh at its claims to superiority. They may care nothing whatever for its approval, and may look on its assumptions as only further evidences of its vulgarity. They are going to transplant their brides to England, where they will simply be classed as Americans, and judged according to their actual social merits, their beauty, and their attractiveness; and therefore what fashion here says of them is of little account, so far as their London position is concerned. As a rule, the aristocrat is after money and beauty in a republican bride, and her social connections at home, no matter how high they may be according to the fashionable notions prevalent in New York, are not regarded by him with any great pride. If he takes an American wife, he is not apt to boast of her family, though her father may be a merchant prince and her mother's feet may be on the top-most round of the ladder of republican fashion. What he is more interested in is the amount of the dowry, and the ability of the girl to sustain herself in the society to which he proposes to introduce her.

If Miss LOUISE becomes Lady COLIN CAMPBELL, however, it will not be because she goes to her husband munificently dowered. Mrs. WOODHULL, her mother, has fame rather than riches. Lord COLIN CAMPBELL must have really given his heart to his chosen bride, for no worldly considerations could have induced him to offer her marriage. Princess LOUISE, we see, is to be the wife of a commoner.

ding which will give her a new sister-in-law, and when the nuptial ceremony is over, for the first time in our history one of our countrywomen will be connected with the reigning family of England. Neither New York nor Boston fashionable society have been consulted in this matter. Very likely, if their opinion had been asked, they would have frowned on the proposed marriage; but it is not at all probable that they will hereafter be any the less eager to get into the circle to which Miss LOUISE is to be admitted, and in which she will shine as Lady COLIN CAMPBELL, daughter-in-law of the Duke of ARGYLL and sister-in-law of Princess LOUISE, daughter of Queen VICTORIA.

## Temperance Reform in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Screen Law forbids the use of screens, blinds, shutters, curtains, or stained window glass, by which saloons, premises where liquor is sold are not to be screened from view by any obstructions whatever. The law was approved on April 30, and has been thoroughly enforced about ten weeks. Moral gossips and busybodies in country towns are reported to be in high glee at the facilities it affords for attending to other people's business. If a young man is seen in a liquor saloon, his employer and the parents of his sweetheart are sure to know it. He drinks at his peril. Every swallow is eagerly noted by pious guardians of public morals whose noses are flattened outside of the window. The liquor may be nothing stronger than a soda cocktail or Jamaica ginger. The effect is the same as though it was whiskey or brandy. The fact that the young man is seen drinking at a public house is enough. If he is a clerk, he is likely to be discharged. If he is betrothed, the engagement will be repudiated. He is no longer a welcome pupil at the Sunday morning Bible class. His character is dissected in sewing circles and male societies; and, tabooed by all, he is finally forced to seek employment elsewhere.

But while a slight falling off in the liquor trade in country towns is reported, city dealers aver that the law has actually increased their sales. A Boston saloonkeeper asserts that men enter his place every day who say that they have passed it for years without dreaming that it was a liquor saloon. Impetuous gentlemen favor the statute. It affords them unlimited opportunities of casually dropping in on friends at the bar.

The only drawback to the statute seems to be the injustice that it works in country towns. This, however, can easily be obviated by the employment of a gentleman to announce the drinks of each customer, thus "John Jones takes whiskey straight, and Peter Piper favors his with gum."

Good, bad, or indifferent, such a law will never be passed by the New York Legislature. Assemblyman SKINNER, Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, and others who have uniformly voted against an excise law, will undoubtedly find valid reasons for opposing it.

All of the Governors of the States have been heard from in favor of the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to prohibit the sale of liquor. Now let them have patience to wait, before fixing the day, until that recovery is assured, so that there may be no doubt or misgivings or qualifications in the measure of popular rejoicing and thankfulness.

The chief obstacle of the week is the conjunction of Mars and Jupiter on Friday. The planets will be very close together, but unfortunately the point of nearest approach is reached in the daytime. They will be seen very close, however, before daybreak on Friday, the last time they will be so near together until 1881 around which the astrologers have clustered predictions of evil. According to them, some of the direful events foreboded by the great conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in April may be expected about this time. The conjunction of Mars and Saturn on July 6 was to have brought down upon mankind some of these prepared evils, but it failed; and if the conjunction of next Friday proves equally false to their predictions, the astrologers will have to draw new horoscopes. The chief evils that they are looking for are a great earthquake, earthquakes, and a good deal of trouble for the Czar, the Turks, and the Chinese.

One of the mysteries of the case is what HENRY W. CLARK has done with his money. "Faded away," says a friend of his, "he has disappeared. No mystery at all. He has fooled it away."

Almost unconsciously Americans had come to believe in the inviolability of MENDEL, the American amateur walker, and MYERS, the American amateur runner. Yesterday the faith was rudely shaken at Birmingham. In the first place, MYERS was beaten by three men in the 100 yards flat race. To be sure, there are suggestions that he was meant for the quarter-mile race, but he was not. He was beaten by three men in the 100 yards flat race, and his victory over him is a defeat. America is still behind in yesterday's contests, for in the seven-mile walking race MENDEL, after outstriking his new competitor, was overtaken and beaten by Mr. GOSCHEN. The latter, leaving the only Englishman who has not been injured himself, and that he and MYERS will win all the matches in which they may hereafter engage in England.

There is another comet visible in the sky. Mr. J. M. SCHUBERT of Ann Arbor saw it as a bit of nebulae in the constellation Auriga, in which the great comet now rapidly disappearing was first seen in this hemisphere. He told Dr. SWIFT of Rochester, who claimed the WARREN comet prize. Prof. SWIFT yesterday morning turned his telescope on the new comet. It is pretty bright, and is strongly condensed in the centre. Its motion is slow toward the northwest, and it cannot yet be told whether it is approaching or receding. It is only visible with telescopes, but Prof. SWIFT thinks it is the comet of 1812 returning. In that case it is likely to become a bright object. The comet of 1812 is sometimes spoken of as a great comet, but it was hardly deserving of that name, although it was readily seen by the naked eye. The Grand Comet, as it is sometimes called in recognition of its preeminence, appeared in 1811, and is not expected to return for many centuries.

The list of deaths from lockjaw, caused by which is inflicted by four or five typhoid cases this year, thus far includes 13 boys in Baltimore, 6 in Rochester, and 1 each in Portsmouth, Lewiston, and Richmond (Ind.). When to these are added the many cases of wounds received which have not resulted in death, the agonies inflicted by this war may be imagined. There is a fearful length of time, but the many sufferers continued making it, and the sellers continued to sell it, and no doubt next year they will reap another harvest of young lives.

## WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The cable has informed us of the manifesto recently issued by Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, in which he announces that he is going to inaugurate a liberal policy in the administration of his kingdom. This manifesto is presumably a response to the "popular support" accorded to the Prince's Administration, for which, according to the cable, he is so grateful. In order to fully understand what this popular support amounts to, it must be remembered that under the Bulgarian Constitution, which was promulgated when Prince Alexander ascended the throne, a Parliament was chosen so antagonistic to the Prince's ideas of his sovereignty and authority that he has dismissed the representatives and ordered a new election. While the necessary preparations for this election were in progress, Prince Alexander made a short tour through his kingdom, in order to excite enthusiasm in the hearts of his faithful people by his urban and regal deportment, and to show his sympathy with the people's master's ideas in the way of enthusiasm, and as a popular demonstration the whole affair was a *fiasco*. The shouting was confined to a few Bulgarian pensioners, who were about as hearty in their vociferations as the superannuated in a dramatic spectacle. The Prince's representatives, however, were expected to pour forth to meet their beloved Prince didn't pour. The children and women were much more numerous than the men. At least this was the case at Rusechuk, and it may be taken as a sample of what occurred at other cities where the King visited. In most of the cities, however, the demonstrations were more hearty; but, unfortunately, the enthusiasm took a wrong direction from Prince Alexander's point of view. At Gabrova the population displayed a red flag, with an inscription to the effect that they were against the Prince's Constitution, and on having it rejected. The Prince's escort knouted the crowd, and thus brought it to a more loyal temper.

At other towns the people were so sulky that the Prince thought it would be better for his health not to occupy the quarters prepared for him at the barracks outside the walls, the gates of which were securely guarded during the hours of darkness. To Tirnov, the late capital of the kingdom, he flatly refused to go, although special preparations had been made for his reception. In this he probably showed his discretion, as the preparations are supposed to have been of a hostile character.

It being evident to the Prince's advisers that there was some degree of uncertainty as to the "popular support" which would be accorded to the nominees of the royalist party at the election, it was decided that something must be done. The polls were accordingly placed under the control of the military, in order to secure impartiality, and, as a further guard against undue influence on the part of the people, it was decreed that the officers in charge of the troops protecting the ballot boxes were not to be guided solely by the prescriptions of the law, but by this novel way of securing a free ballot was conspicuously successful; the royalists gained a complete victory over the constitutionalists, and they followed it up by murdering many of the representatives whom the constitutional party had succeeded in electing. In this the military acted in a most unbecomingly impartial, and, as a further guard against undue influence on the part of the people, it was decreed that the officers in charge of the troops protecting the ballot boxes were not to be guided solely by the prescriptions of the law, but by this novel way of securing a free ballot was conspicuously successful; the royalists gained a complete victory over the constitutionalists, and they followed it up by murdering many of the representatives whom the constitutional party had succeeded in electing.

When Prince Alexander dissolved Parliament he gave as a reason for doing so that the Bulgarian Constitution was not adapted to the conditions of the country, and that it was necessary to institute a new constitution. The Prince's representatives of the popular party seem to distrust the Prince's declarations, for they refused to accept his new constitution, and the Legislative Assembly which met last week ago. Perhaps the presence of seven thousand soldiers and twenty-four pieces of artillery in the neighborhood of the chambers was not calculated to reassure them. Even with this force at his back, Prince Alexander does not feel secure in his new capital, for he has taken up his residence in a gunboat on the Danube, instead of in the royal palace on shore.

The Blue Book containing the correspondence relative to the rectification of the Greek frontier has just been issued, and it throws light upon the manner in which the delicate negotiations were carried through to a successful conclusion by Mr. Goschen. The interference of the English Government began in January last, when the attitude of the Greeks had become unmistakably warlike, and when France had decided to abandon her scheme of arbitration. The British Foreign Office invited the aid of Prince Bismarck, but the Emperor's policy of neutrality was not to be disturbed. The matter in Mr. Goschen's hands. On Feb. 20 the Ambassador met at Constantinople, and their first business was to quiet Greece and to inform Turkey that they were determined to stand no nonsense. The attitude of the two powers was announced, however, that a week or so later Mr. Goschen thought the Turks would straighten out Athens. Vigorous threats to send men-of-war to the assistance of the Greeks caused the Porte to hold its hand. Affairs remained in statu quo until the end of March, for the reason that the powers were unwilling to have any real pressure on the Turks. An arrangement was at last arrived at, which, although much less advantageous to the Greeks than they had a right to expect under the treaty of Berlin, was accepted as the only way to avoid the great danger of war to Greece, to Turkey, and indirectly to Europe. Two months later were consumed in negotiation, which was retarded by the idea of the Turkish authorities that every day that they could postpone the execution of the will of Europe added to the prestige of the Porte. May 24, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was the day when the necessary documents were presented. The other Ambassadors were present at the appointed hour. After waiting an hour and a half they received a message from the Turk asking a postponement until the 25th. As there was no earthly reason for the delay, the Ambassadors left Constantinople at 10 o'clock, and a note to the Sultan's private secretary which brought the Sultan's assent. "Thus," says Mr. Goschen, "the advisers of the Sultan were content to let matters drift at a time when every day's delay was not only a danger but an immense pecuniary loss to the empire."

An Paris has taken great interest in the marriage of M. Edouard Andre, a rich French banker, to Miss Nelly Jacquemart, who has made a name for herself in the artistic world by her portrait painting. The ceremony took place on June 29, and was a very quiet one, only four witnesses being invited. The bride was taken great interest in the marriage of M. Edouard Andre, a rich French banker, to Miss Nelly Jacquemart, who has made a name for herself in the artistic world by her portrait painting. The ceremony took place on June 29, and was a very quiet one, only four witnesses being invited. The bride was taken great interest in the marriage of M. Edouard Andre, a rich French banker, to Miss Nelly Jacquemart, who has made a name for herself in the artistic world by her portrait painting. The ceremony took place on June 29, and was a very quiet one, only four witnesses being invited. The bride was taken great interest in the marriage of M. 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